

The Southern Herald.

P. Tallat

Devoted to Literature, News, &c.

PROPRIETOR.

NO. 18.

P. R. BREWER.

VOL. I.

LIBERTY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

Southern Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
P. R. BREWER, Proprietor.

The Southern Herald will be particularly devoted to all matters relating to the advancement of the resources of America and the surrounding country. It is designed to make the Herald a good, substantial and reliable newspaper, suited to all the various avocations and pursuits of life.

Terms.—The Southern Herald will be furnished at \$3.00 per annum, in advance. Rates of Advertising.—Transient advertisements inserted one dollar and fifty cents per square (ten lines or less) for the first insertion, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. No advertisements taken on the "fill folio" system; a specified time must be stated, and paid for in advance.

Advertisements changed before the expiration for which they were inserted, will be charged with the cost of composition.

Where advertisements are displayed, they will be charged for the space they occupy.

Legal notices, such as notices to quit, notices of sale, notices of appointment, and notices of removal, are charged at the rate of one dollar per line, and charged at twenty-five cents a line.

Professional cards not exceeding ten lines, for one year, twenty dollars, in advance.

Liberal arrangements will be made with yearly advertisers.

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly, and all others in advance.

Announcing candidates, for State or District offices, \$10; for County offices, \$10; for Police Districts, \$5, in advance.

Obituary notices published without charge, when they do not exceed five lines. If longer, charged as advertisements.

CARDS—PROFESSIONAL, &c.

B. F. JOHNS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Liberty, Miss.

WILL continue to practice in the Circuit Court of Amite and adjoining counties.

Office in the Courthouse.
Liberty, Feb. 17, 1866—1y

C. P. NEILSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Liberty, Miss.

WILL attend to business in the Circuit and Probate Courts of Amite, Wilkinson, Franklin and Pike counties.

Office in the Washburn building.
Liberty, Feb. 17, 1866.

SAFFORD & SLEEPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Liberty, Miss.

Office in the Washburn building.
Liberty, Feb. 17, 1866.

Dr. J. H. Sample,
H. H. Sample, Jr., located in the town of Liberty, offers his professional services to the citizens of Amite county.

Office at the drug store of Messrs. Carroll & Co. in

Professional.

THE UNDER-SIGNED having located permanently in the town of Liberty, offers his professional services to the community. He hopes by special attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Office at his residence, formerly occupied by J. B. Winn.
Liberty, Miss., March 31, 1866—7ly

N. B. WRIGHT,
SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,
Liberty, Miss.

WOULD return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and again tenders his professional services to the public.

He is now prepared to furnish full sets of Teeth on Vulcanite for \$125.00, which for comfort and neatness is preferable to gold. Partial sets not up sufficiently cheap for all who require Artificial Teeth to procure them. Call at my office and examine specimens of the work, prices, &c.

Calls from the country promptly attended to.
Liberty, April 14, 1866.

THOMAS L. DEACON,
WATCH MAKER,
Liberty, Miss.

Office at the Masonic Lodge.
February 17, 1866—1y

Masonic Hall.

HEREAFTER, the regular meetings of Liberty Lodge No. 37, will be held on the FOURTH SATURDAY of each month.

Liberty, March 10, 1866—60.6m

Masonic Notice.

THE regular meetings of Amite Royal Arch Chapter No. 42, will hereafter be held on the second Saturday of each month, at 10 o'clock A. M.

March 17, 1866—60.6m

MUSICAL!!

THE "AMITE STRING BAND" is prepared to furnish Music of the latest and most elegant style, for Parties, Balls, Hops, Solaces, etc., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Address the undersigned, at Liberty, Miss.

A. D. HILL, Leader.
February 17, 1866—1.3m

Plain and Ornamental Plastering.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that he will execute all work in the above line with neatness and dispatch. He is also prepared to do brick work of every description. Call on him, and you will find him to be a most reasonable man.

EDWARD L. JONES.
Liberty, March 10, 1866—4ly

Harness Making!

THOSE who may desire good, substantial carriage or wagon harness, saddles, or any thing else in that line, are requested to call upon the undersigned, who have opened a shop in this place, and are now ready to do work at cheap rates. They are also prepared to trim harness, carriages, etc.

A NOTABLE PEDISTRIAN.—A St. Louis paper referring to the expected arrival of Mr. Fr. Schaefer, a noted German foot-traveler, in that city from La Crosse, Wisconsin, says: "He is now about thirty years of age, considerably deformed, but of an enthusiastic mind. He was born in Carlsruhe in Karlsruhe, and at the age of fifteen years became so interested in the study of history that he determined to see the world himself. He was poor, but this did not deter him. His first trip on foot and alone, with no money, and no baggage save what his knapsack contained, was in 1847, when he was very young, and continued through the German States and Russia. Afterward he continued on through Europe and Great Britain, and thence into and through Africa. Then he took up Asia, going through that country. Not long since he came to the United States, landing at Boston, traveling on foot to Washington, and from that city west. He goes from St. Louis across the country through Utah to California."

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The Second Book of Chronicles.

ACCORDING TO DIXIE.

1. And it came to pass in those days, that Abraham being dead and gathered to his fathers, Andrew reigned in his stead.

2. And the war which had prevailed for many days being ended, there was much tribulation, and the blood-suckers and preachers and harlots were much afflicted.

3. And raising their voices, they said, "Behold, the honeycomb of which we have eaten has vanished, and the tents we have sacked have become dried up."

4. "What shall we do, that these good things pass not away from us, and we become not again as lean goats?"

5. And they sent their cunning men and painted women into the city of the king, that they might cry out the weakness of his court, and say sares, that he might be taken in their toils.

6. And when they had clothed themselves in mourning and lamented the death of him who had reigned,

7. (For they thought to hood-wink the king, and hide from him their deceit.)

8. And they cried out for vengeance upon all those who dwell in the land of the south, and imputed to them the death of the king who had been slain.

9. Saying, "Let their men and women be slain. Draw the sword upon the babe and the suckling; let there none be spared from the edge of the sword. Let the land be laid desolate."

10. "Let thy word, O king! lift our leaders, the nugger, to the high places—let him be over us ourselves."

11. "For behold, by these means shall we bring down the copperheads, and our glory be written upon tablets of brass."

12. "And thou, O king! shall we worship if thou wilt bow down, and do our will; to thee shall Boker sing hosanna, and Thaddeus the Cynic shall praise thee."

13. "We will give to thee power and dominion; thou shalt rule as forever and thy glory shall shine like unto mackerel when it sinketh."

14. But Andrew, the king, looking upon them, perceived the malice of their hearts, and their lying pretences were made manifest unto him.

15. He also saw that from the ruin of the land they sought riches, and that the chief of devils had entered into them.

The Port of Youth.

BY SEWELL, FLY.

There's a beautiful spot on the shores of time, Where the waters are clear and deep, And the light and sweet of that sunny clime Would not fade while an infant's sleep.

And day and night the ships go out, To traverse the waves so blue; But they never return, what ever their route, To anchor and land their crew.

They pass on in spite of the beautiful port, And along where the watch-towers frown; But when they reach the rude winds apart, They find a dark sea goes down.

And when, perhaps, may forget for awhile, And when, perhaps, they sail forth, And when, perhaps, at some sunny isle, They find a dark sea goes down.

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Why We Should Wear Beards.

There are more solid inducements for wearing the beard than the mere improvement of a man's personal appearance, and the cultivation of such an aid to the every day diplomacy of life. Nature combining, as she never fails to do, the useful with the ornamental, provides us with a far better respirator than science could ever make, and one that is never so hideous to wear as that black tent upon the face which looks like a passport to the realm of suffering and death. The hair of the moustache not only absorbs the moisture and miasma of fogs, but it strains the air from dust and the soot of our great smoky cities. It acts also, in the most scientific manner, by taking heat from the warm breath as it leaves the chest, and supplying it to the cold air that is taken in. The beard is not only a respirator, but with the beard entire, we are provided with a comforter as well, and these are never left at home, like the umbrellas and all such appliances, when they are needed.

And living nature, the African explorer, and many other travelers, say that in the night no wrapper can equal the beard. The remarkable thing, too, is that the beard, like the hair of the head, protects against the heat of the sun; it acts as a shield does on an ice-house, but more than this, it becomes moist with the perspiration, and then, by evaporation, cools the skin. A man who accepts this protection of nature may face the roughest storm and the hardest winters. He may go from the hottest room into the coldest air without any dread; and we verily believe he might sleep in a morass with impunity—at least his chances of escaping the terrible fever would be better than his boardless companions.

The South Carolinian says a Confederate soldier has just returned home after an absence of more than four years in the service of his country. He joined the regiment of Colonel (afterwards Maj. Gen.) Kershaw, in that State; subsequently changed his command, went to Virginia, was engaged in thirty-one battles, and one hundred and twenty-three skirmishes, not including the "rows" on picket, was shot twice, returned to the battlefield, and in the general smash up, while making his way to South Carolina, was captured and paroled. A Confederate officer then pressed him and twenty others into service to guard a portion of the baggage train of President Davis, in which service he was again captured. Found with a violated parole in his pocket, he was carried with his comrades to Hilton Head, where they were tried for their lives. The military court failing to agree, they were sent to New York, tried a second time, and five of the number ordered to be shot, which sentence was carried into execution. The remainder were conveyed to a prison in Springfield, Ill., within sight of the home of Mr. Lincoln, and their remained until the term of three sentences expired. He has had seen until his return since beginning of the war.

OUT OF DANGER.—A hard shell preacher wound up a flaming sermon with this magnificent exclamation: "My brethren and sisters, if a man's full of religion you can't hurt him. There was the three African children; they put them in a fiery furnace betted seven times hotter than it could be hot, and it didn't swing a hair on their heads. And that war John the Evangelist; they put him—what do you think they put him?—they put him in a caldron of boiling oil, and he didn't phase his shell! And then that was Daniel—they put him in a lion's den—and what, my fellow-travelers and respected auditors, do you think he was put into a lion's den for? Why, for praying three times a day. Don't be alarmed, brethren and sisters! I don't think any of you will ever get into a lion's den."

AT breakfast one morning, in a quiet and comfortable old inn, a foreigner made quick dispatch with the eggs. Throwing his spoon into the middle, he drew out the yolk, devoured it, and passed on to the next. When he had got to his seventh egg, an old farmer, who had been boiling up, put it thus: "Why, sir, do you leave all the white? How can the landlord afford to find breakfast at that rate?" "Sacred!" exclaimed the Frenchman, "you couldn't hab me to eat de vite! De yolk is de chicken; de vite de fodder. Am I to make von bolster of my belly?"

Governor Sutter, the first discoverer of gold in California, is supported by a pension from the State; Comstock, who found and gave his name to the great silver lode in Nevada, is a vagrant trespasser in Montana; Alva Gould, leader of the Gould & Curry claim is making shingles at Washoe Valley; Marshall and Womer, who found the first gold on the South Fork of the American river, in 1857, are both reduced to biting poverty. The list might be largely extended and is not encouraging to gold hunters.

A band of outlaws went to the house of a man named Guster, in Overton county, Tennessee, one day last week, and on some frivolous pretext took him in the woods, stripped, and were unmercifully whipping him, when his daughter seized a hatchet, rushed to the spot and succeeded with heroic bravery in killing two of the ruffians and wounding others. The young lady and her father have been driven from the country. The origin of the difficulty is unknown, but the family was Southern in sentiment during the rebellion.

LAST DAYS OF MAIDENBOUR.—The Princess Helena's wedding day takes place July 6. At the last drawing room of Queen Victoria, she wore a train of pink silk, trimmed with bows of pink and white satin ribbon; head dress, pink roses, feathers and veil; diamond ornaments. Victoria and Albert order, and order of St. Isabel.

Wit and Wisdom.

The language of flowers—Well, I'm blowed!

A crusty old bachelor says women should be kept whiten.

Marriage is not impiety, and solemnity is not religion.

An old bachelor says that during leap year the ladies jump at every offer of marriage; hence the term.

The entire assets of a recent bankrupt were nine children. The creditors magnanimously let him keep them.

Peatrice says, Thad Stevens can't be relied on now, but when he shall stand on his last platform, he will "do to do to do."

A merchant died suddenly after writing a letter to one of his correspondents. His clerk wrote at the bottom, "Since writing the above, I have died," and sent the letter.

The best definition of being that I ever read, is the remark of Charles Lamb, related by Leigh Hunt, that "truth was precious, and not to be wasted on everybody."

"Hello, my Johnny Rob, how do you feel now since the surrender?" "Very much like Lazarus, Yank!" "How's that?" "Like I was licked by dogs."

An Irishman said if a few gooseberries gave so fine a flavor to an apple pie, that would be a delish of an apple pie that was made of gooseberries entirely.

"Rosa, I don't love you." "Ah, but you've got to love me." "Why so?" asked her tormentor. "Why the Bible says you must love them that hate you, and I'm sure I hate you!"

Sambo was hacking away at a tough oak, when lightning struck a tree near by, and shivered it. "Umph," said he, "I just like to see him try dis oak; I reckon day find der match."

A lady was requested by a bachelor who was somewhat advanced in years, to take a seat on his lap while in a crowded "eight." "No, thank you," said she, "I'm afraid such an old soul will break down with me." Old back looked funny.

"Mr. Jones," said Mrs. J., with an air of triumph, "don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Well, yes," growled Jones; "I suppose anything is a means of grace that breaks down pride and leads to repentance!"

"I think," said a fellow the other day, "I should make a good member of Parliament, for I use their language. I received two bills a short time since, with requests for immediate payment; the one I ordered to be laid on the table, the other to be read that day six months."

STATISTICS.—A recent of Paris collected three thousand flies in a room. On the floor he spread a pound of loaf sugar. At the end of four days, he went to investigate the result of his experiment. There remained a tea spoonful of sugar. This statistician therefore, calculates that sugar, being at the rate of 13 cents per pound, a fly costs the country 20 cents from his birth to his demise.

ANTI-SMELL.—The Missouri Republican says an ingenious Yankee has invented what he calls the "Anti Boonadic Podagogue." It is intended to remove the odor from citizens of African descent, and will no doubt make an immense fortune for the inventor, as every Yank who marries a "colored lady" will need an immense quantity of it during the summer months.

It is asserted by the National Intelligence, that the editor of the Washington Chronicle (Forney is the editor-in-chief, but we do not know whether he is meant or not), receives his colored acquaintances at his residence, and gives them the best that the market affords. The Intelligence is generally regarded as an honorable, upright journal, but it is possible, nevertheless, that this statement is a mere Copperhead attempt to injure the character of the negroes.

The Alexander (Va.) Gazette says travelers on the Little River Turnpike, a day or two ago, witnessed an agricultural procedure, which, before the war, had been heard of, but never seen in this locality. Two negro women, hitched to a plow, and driven by a negro man, were breaking ground at the point named. The women looked tired and worn, and the driver had not the happy countenance of a cornfield hand five or six years ago.

A lawyer and a doctor were disputing the other day about a bill a fellow owed each of them. He was only able to pay one of them, and so he left the matter to themselves who ought to have the money. "I ought to have the money as a matter of course," said the lawyer, "for I saved the fellow from going to the penitentiary." "Well," said the doctor, "I saved him from being hanged." It is useless to add which one got the money.